Novel T7-modified pH-responsive targeted nanosystem for co-delivery of docetaxel and curcumin in the treatment of esophageal cancer

Lian Deng^{1,*}, Xiongjie Zhu^{1,*}, Zhongjian Yu¹, Ying Li¹,Lingyu Qin¹, Zhile Liu¹, Longbao Feng², Rui Guo^{2,#},Yanfang Zheng^{1,#}

¹Department of Oncology, Zhujiang Hospital of Southern Medical University, Guangzhou 510220, China

²Key Laboratory of Biomaterials of Guangdong Higher Education Institutes, Guangdong Provincial Engineering and Technological Research Center for Drug Carrier Development, Department of Biomedical Engineering, Jinan University, Guangzhou 510632, China

* Contributed equally to this work.

*Corresponding Authors: Yanfang Zheng, Tel: 18665000236, E-mail: 18665000236@163.com; Rui Guo, E-mail: guorui@jnu.edu.cn.

Figure Captions:

Figure S1: TfR expression in ESCC. High TfR expression in ESCC was demonstrated by qPCR (A) and verified by flow cytometry (B, C). * P < 0.05.

Figure S2: Characterization of nanoparticles. The successful synthesis of T7-NP was demonstrated by ¹H NMR.

Figure S3: pH stimuli-responsive drug-release *in vitro*. Cumulative drug-release was measured by UV spectroscopy (UV-S) and HPLC (A-B).

Figure S4: Biocompatibility of nanoparticles. Cells were pretreated with different nanoparticles (NP and T7-NP) at different concentrations. CCK-8 assay demonstrated that there was no damage to cells by nanoparticles at high concentration (A, B).

Figure S5: Simulation of anti-tumor effect by 3D tumorsphere. 3D tumorspheres were prepared *in vitro* to simulate tumors and treated with various formulations (PBS, DTX, NP-D, NP-DC, T7-NP-D and T7-NP-DC). Apoptosis was determined by optical microscopy (A, B).

Figure S6: Synergistic anti-tumor efficacy of nanomedicines in ESCC. Cells (KYSE510) were incubated with different treatments (DTX, CUR, NP, NP-T7, NP-D, NP-C, NP-DC, T7-NP-D, T7-NP-C and T7-NP-DC) for 48 h. Cell viability was then measured by flow cytometry (A, B) and CCK-8 assay (C). * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01.

Figure S7: Preferential cellular uptake of T7-modified nanoparticles. Cells (KYSE510) in good condition were pretreated with FITC-labeled nanoparticles composed of different treatments. The fluorescence intensity in cells was then observed using a confocal microscope. Cellular uptake of T7-decorated nanoparticles was superior to that of nanoparticles without T7-decoration..

Figure S8: Biosafety of nanomedicines in respect of main organ function and hematopoietic function of bone marrow.

DTX (ng/ml)	DTX:CUR 2:1	DTX:CUR 1:1	DTX:CUR 1:2
	CI	CI	CI
0.0625	0.17033	0.16518	0.10746
0.125	0.22973	0.25660	0.18218
0.25	0.44085	0.16610	0.15473
0.5	0.33826	0.22142	0.19966
1	0.44548	0.37128	0.36934
2	0.71650	0.60316	0.54217
4	1.25438	0.78015	0.71996
8	1.61885	1.40310	0.99193

 Table S1: Combination index (CI)of different drug formulations in KYSE510.

	IC50 DTX(ng/ml)		
Formulations	KYSE150	KYSE510	
Free DTX	13.49±2.57	3.07±0.62	
NP-DTX	12.066±1.33	2.64±0.26	
NP-DTX/CUR	9.47±0.55 **	2.38±0.94 *	
T7-NP-DTX	5.57±0.37 ***	1.36±0.12 ***	
T7- NP-DTX/CUR	3.15±0.78 ***	0.43±0.11 ***	

Table S2: IC_{50} values of different DTX formulations in KYSE150 and KYSE510.

* P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01, *** P < 0.005

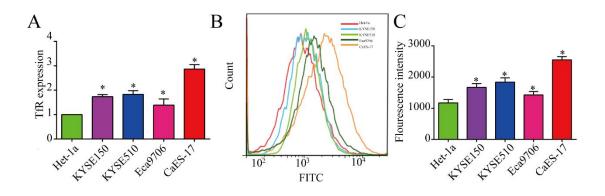
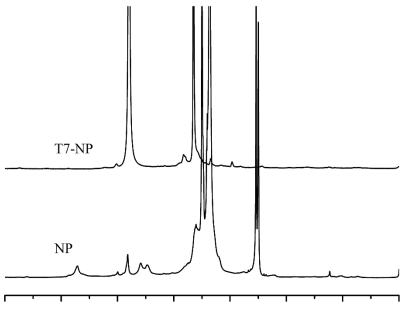


Figure S1



Chemical shift (ppm)

Figure S2

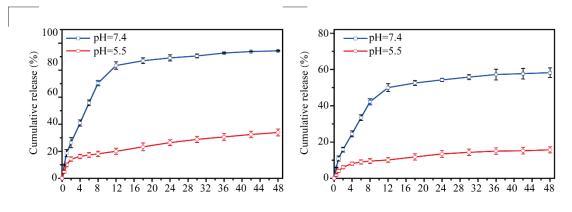


Figure S3

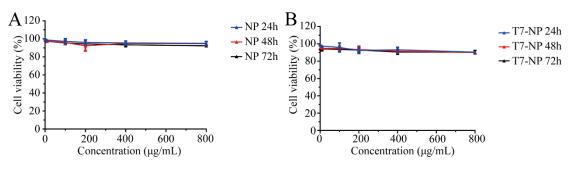


Figure S4

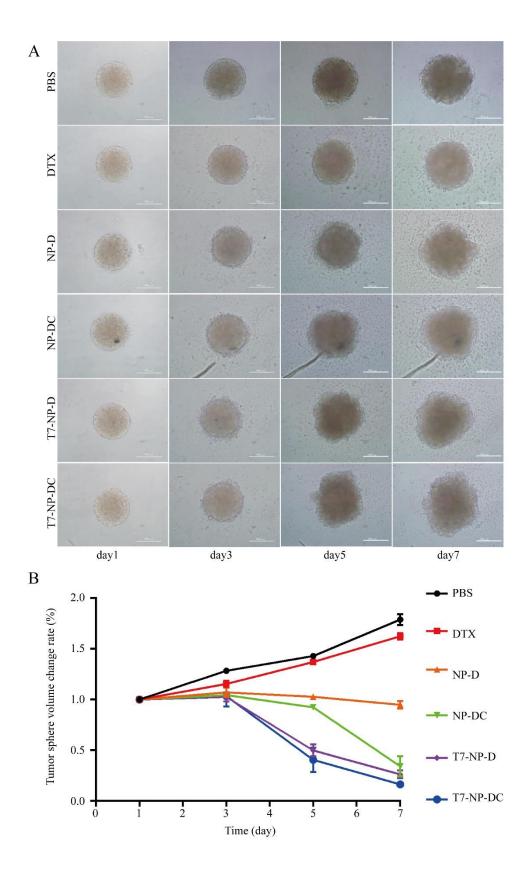


Figure S5

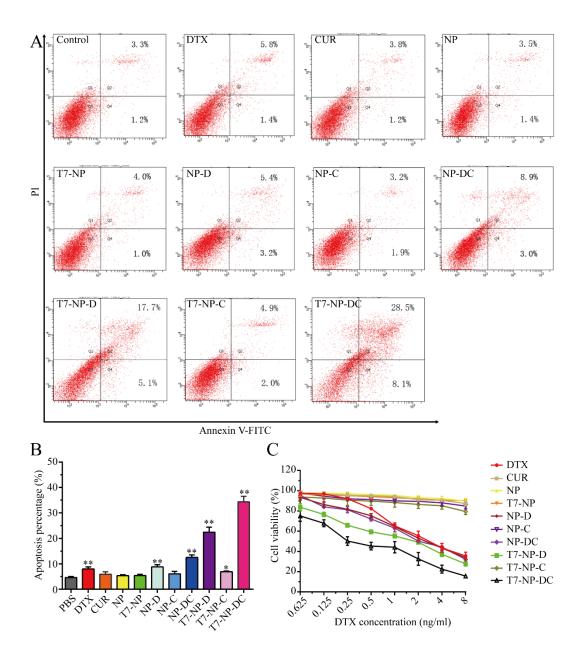
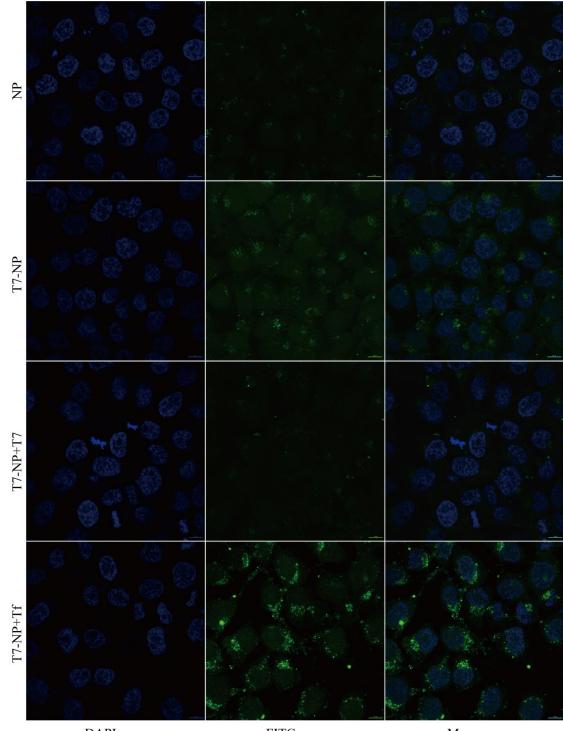


Figure S6



DAPI

FITC

Merge

Figure S7

